

The North Carolina Standard.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES—THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."
RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1845.

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TERMS.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Those persons who remit by Mail (postage paid) Five Dollars, will be entitled to a receipt for Six Dollars or two years' subscription to the Standard—one copy two years, or two copies one year.

For four copies, \$10 00
For six copies, \$15 00
For ten copies, \$25 00
The same rate for six months.

Any person procuring and forwarding five subscribers with the cash (\$15), will be entitled to the Standard one year free of charge.
Advertisements, not exceeding fourteen lines, will be inserted one time for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion;—those of greater length, in proportion. *Classified Orders and Judicial Advertisements* will be charged twenty-five per cent higher than the above rates. A deduction of \$21.3 per cent. will be made to those who advertise by the year. (If the number of insertions be not marked on them, they will be continued until ordered out.) Letters to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

New York City Advertisements.

J. & P. COATS' SIX CORD THREAD.

THE Manufacturers of this article beg respectfully to inform the public, that they have been under the necessity of filing bills in Chancery against various parties engaged in manufacturing and selling fraudulent articles of thread, with their name and style. In all these cases they have been successful in procuring injunctions, and they now beg to state that they are resolved to protect their customers, the public, and their own interests, against this fraudulent trade, by prosecuting, without regard to cost, all parties who are base enough to lend themselves to such unprincipled dealing in any shape whatever.

The counterfeit threads in question are generally very inferior three cord threads, running from 50 to 100 yards in length, although marked 200 yards. They are sometimes marked with fictitious labels, varying slightly from the genuine mark, such as the following, viz: J. & P. Coats, J. P. Coats, J. & P. Coats, J. & P. Coats.

The following are the sole agents for J. & P. Coats' Six Cord Thread for the United States:
Messrs. Hugh Auchincloss & Sons, 40 Beaver street, Boston & Coates, 59 Church street.
Messrs. Bates & Coates, 9 Church alley.
Messrs. Whiton & March.

The subscribers will feel thankful for any information that will lead to the detection of forgers on their steps, and will be ready to reward the discoverer, or to their counsel, Charles Edwards, Esq., 51 Wall street, New York; A. H. Fiske, Esq., Boston.

April 30, 1845.

R. HOVEY'S TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

188 PEARL STREET, (Opposite Court street) NEW YORK.
LEATHER, Seal, Hide, and Canvas Packing Trunks, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hat Cases and Travelling Bags, valises, Carpet Bags, Hobby Horses, Velocipedes, &c. Russia, Black, Green, Russet, and Navy Leather Folio Trunks, suitable for the Army and Navy, on the most favorable terms. Solid Wholesale and Retail in quantities to suit Purchasers.
Citizens and Merchants from the Country are invited to call on us before making their purchases.
April 9, 1845. 544-12.

"Lamps to Burn Camphene."

HORN'S PATENT SOLID BOTTOM GLASS MOUNTAIN LAMPS for Camphene or Chemical Oil, have become universally celebrated and sought after, as the most perfect "Lamps" ever invented. They meet the approval and praise of all who use them. Try all others, but do not fail to try the best, the cheapest, and above all, the Lamps that will give the greatest light with the least expense. They are the most simple and easy to manage and trim, cannot corrode or become heated while burning, cost only a few cents, and are not affected by a draft or current of air. "Less than half a cent per hour will give you a splendid light!" "Try one." Manufactured wholesale and retail by J. B. Laidley, No. 133 Broadway, (Cathedral City) New York, viz: Stand Lamps for Parlors with or without Lustres; Suspended Lamps for Stores, Hotels and Churches; also Chandeliers, Side Branches, &c. &c. in any style desired, or made to order.
N. B. Ladies, if you wish to preserve your eyesight to a good old age, or want a strong and beautiful light to sew or read by, do not fail to procure one of these Lamps. One in the centre of a large parlor will enable you to read the finest print in the most remote corner.
March 19, 1845. 544-12.

SPRING GOODS—1845.

HALLOCK, MOUNT & BILLINGS, 173 PEARL STREET, (One door above Pine Street) NEW YORK.

ARE now receiving by late arrivals from Europe, and from Home Manufacturers, a large assortment of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, adapted to the Spring Trade, which they offer by the piece or package, on favorable terms.
Their stock consists in part of—Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Vestings, American Prints of all styles, Brown and Bleached Muslins, various styles and prices, Irish Linens, Linen Lawns, Scotch Ginghams, Printed Muslins and Linens of all kinds, new styles, Hosiery, Alpaca, Lustras, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Fancy French and English Gambroons, Spring Tweeds—single and double width, Check Ginghams and Merino-Cassimeres, Drab D'Etos for summer wear, American Pantalon stuffs, Brown Holland, Silvanas and Paper Cambrics, Cotton Hosiery—Bleached and Brown, Cotton and silk Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, sewing Silk and Twist, Corset Skirts, Table Covers, Eaten Thread, Jacquets, Cambrics, Gloves, &c. &c.
All kinds of Linings made to order.
All kinds of Linings made to order.
March, 1845. 540-12.

FRINGES, TRIMMINGS, &c.

D. A. BOOTH, 100 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

OF FRINGES, for Dresses, Corsets, Carriages, Rugs, &c. Gimps, Dress Cord and Tassels, &c. All kinds of Bindings and Fancy Trimmings—A large assortment of White Cotton Fringes, &c. &c. He invites attention to his goods, which will be kept all during the season, as he will be receiving the newest and most fashionable styles.
Offered by the Package or otherwise.
Terms and prices shall be such as to give satisfaction.
All kinds of Linings made to order.
January 29, 1845. 534-12.

Blank for sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

JUST received, and receiving by every arrival of the Cars, direct from New York, a large selection of fashionable

Dry Goods.

Ready made clothing of the latest fashion; Ladies' bonnets, latest styles; artificial flowers; 50 dozen fur and palm-leaf, heghorn and other kinds of fashionable hats; 500 caps; umbrellas, parasols, sun-shades; neck-ties, cravats, neckhandkerchiefs and cravats; 600 pair of gentlemen's and ladies' and misses and children's shoes, slippers and boots—some very fine. A large assortment of

Family Groceries.

Molasses, Vinegar, Hardware, China and Crockery Ware. Iron and steel tools and upper leather; calfskins and lining-skins; Medicines; orange-green, dye-stuffs and starch; saleratus and white lead; cigars, candles, powder, shot, and lead; saddles, bridles, martingales, girths, whips and bridle-reins; carpet-bags; cotton cards, candle-wicks, tallow, putty, hemp and grass ropes; window-glass, nutmegs and nutshells.
This being a small part of my large Stock of Goods, I solicit a call from all my old customers and all others visiting Raleigh. Call at my Store before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell for 15 per cent. on prime cost for cash, which will make my Goods the cheapest in the State. Don't forget to call, two doors below Williams, Haywood & Co.

CALEB MALONE.

Raleigh, April 23, 1845. 546-01.

The Weekly Register will insert four times.

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Friday night, the 18th inst., a bright male child, named Mackinzy, about eight or ten years old. He speaks quickly, and is rather over the ordinary height of such a child. I have heard that since he has been on the last time he stepped at the house of a free man, named Sam Taborn, near Fishdam, Wake County, and said that a white man was to take her off and pay her expenses. She may be, however, looking about Raleigh, and will give the above reward to any person that will deliver her to me at my residence in Granville county, N. C., or confine her in any Jail so that I get her. Residence at the Store of Mr. E. Hester.

R. COLEY, Adm. of F. H. COLEY, deceased. 547-02.

Important to Lumber Men.

THE subscribers, having witnessed the very successful operation of HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEELS, at Archibald Graham's Mill in Fayetteville, in May and June last, were induced to purchase the Right for the entire State of North Carolina, and now offer individual Rights for sale on very reasonable terms. They have now on hand Seventeen full sets of Wheels, and have made arrangements to keep a constant supply.

Besides being generally adopted in the Northern States, there are already twelve saws in successful operation in this State, and eight others in process of erection. The astonishing power and speed of these Wheels have been witnessed by thousands of citizens in this State, with universal approbation. And we desire all who may feel an interest in the subject to examine the Mills of Archibald Graham, Col. Alex. H. Murphree, Christopher Munroe, Alex. Williams, Archibald Graham, J. McDaniell, John Cade, Mrs. E. J. McLaughlin, in this County; Col. J. C. McLaughlin, in Richmond County; Thos. C. Smith in Bladen County; and Hardy Royall in Sampson County; to each of whom we refer for information as to the practical operation of these Wheels.

Persons who apply soon for Rights can have them put up by workmen who have been instructed by Mr. Hotchkiss himself.

The Proprietors of the right of this Wheel in the State of North Carolina, have received the following certificate:

Fayetteville, Feb. 3, 1845.
We, the Subscribers, residing in the County of Cumberland and State of North Carolina, having been engaged in the manufacture of Lumber for many years, feel fully warranted in stating, that HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEELS, and their appendages, are worthy of the patronage of all mill owners, and that we have full confidence in their superiority; that the value of Mills well very much increased by their introduction. They are more durable, and easier kept in order when properly put together than the common Flutted Wheel; they will give at least one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is but a small fall. The speed of the Saw is increased from one-half to double the strokes per minute.

ALEX. WILLIAMS, DUNCAN MUNROE, CHRISTOPHER MUNROE, JOHN MCFADYEN, C. P. MALLET, ARCHIBALD GRAHAM, JOHN C. MCCLAURIN, ALEXANDER MURCHISON, ARCHIBALD MCCLERAN, DANIEL MCCLERAN, ANGUS CAMERON, JOHN C. MCCLAURIN, (Richmond County.) THOMAS C. SMITH, (Bladen County.)

They have also received a certificate from Col. Alex. Murphree, (which will be published hereafter among others in handbill form,) in which he speaks of this as the greatest improvement made on Saw Mills in my [his] time. "I saw that his Saw cut out 5000 ft. in 10 days; it actually cut on the day before we wrote, 6500 feet of 11-inch Quarter Boards; makes 240 strokes in a minute; that one-half of the water is saved; and concludes by recommending its adoption to all mill owners. Other certificates, which have been promised will be published hereafter.

HOTCHKISS'S WATER WHEEL.

This Wheel, after having been adopted by some hundreds of mill owners on the Delaware, Susquehanna, and other lumbering regions, was presented for competition at the late fair of the American Institute, and there was awarded two premiums by different Committees—as being one of the five best inventions submitted at the Fair. It has been extensively adopted in the great pine districts of the South; and its rapid and smooth execution, perfect immunity from ice or back water, and other economies, are securing it very general preference. The inventors now on his way South, and may be addressed at Augusta, Ga., at his residence, Windsor, Bromley county, N. Y. Its advantages are summed up as follows: 1. The Vertical Wheel, when used for Saw Mills, requires no gearing to produce from 175 to 300 strokes of the saw per minute. 2. They are as cheaply constructed as the common Flutted Wheel, and will do double the business with the same advantage of the water. 3. Back water is no impediment when there is a head above. 4. Ice cannot form on the wheels. 5. They occupy less space than a Flutted Wheel Mill. 6. The increased speed of the saw makes better lumber, cuts the same distance with less resistance and the saw-dust is freely thrown off, which often retards the sawing, causing it to bind and heat, with slow motion. 7. They can be placed on the shaft of a common Flutted Wheel Mill in good order, and hung upon the same bearings if suitably strengthened to sustain the power of the wheels. 8. The wheels being of cast iron, will last an age. They also constitute the requisite Fly or Balance Wheel, securing a uniform motion, in all parts of each revolution. 9. The introduction of mills is reduced to a plain system, so that if the head of water is known, the result is a mathematical certainty. 10. Any workman having the patterns, a model, and table of calculation, can adapt mills to any location with perfect success. 11. The improved mode of feeding is much approved of by those who have adopted it.

Rich Fancy Goods.

RECEIVED within the last week a general assortment of Spring Fancy Goods. The attention of the Ladies is called to the following:
Superior Rich Silk and Wool Brocade Berages, Balloons.
Brocade Organise, Muslins (new article).
Cobaltines.
Tobacco for Mourning a new and beautiful article.
A few Large Berage Searls and Shawls and many other Goods that will be found desirable.
T. H. SNOW, April 30, 1845. 547-11.

Panama, Leghorn, MOLESKIN AND BEAVER HATS.

A beautiful assortment of HATS, of the above, and almost every other description, from the celebrated Factory of Rankin, Duryee & Co. of N. J. has just been received.
B. B. SMITH, April 22d, 1845. 547-01.

An additional supply of Panama, Leghorn and Beaver hats.

expected, together with a beautiful supply of Cheap and Fashionable Spring Goods, from New York.
B. B. SMITH, April 22d, 1845. 547-01.

New Books! New Books!!

Just received at the New Book Store, THE MIRROR LIBRARY, complete in 1 Vol. neatly bound.
YANKEE STORIES, by Judge Haliburton, (Sam Slick) with Illustrations.
LIFE OF COL. CROCKET.
MAGELLAN'S UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER, a Dictionary Geographical, Statistical and Historical of the various countries, places, and principal natural objects in the world illustrated with maps. 2 Vols. Call at the New Bookstore for cheap Books.
O. E. CLEVELAND, April 18, 1845. 547-12.

Standard Literature.

THE Works of Lord Bacon, complete in 3 volumes.
The History of Modern Europe by Dr. W. Russell, and a continuation to the present time by Wm. Jones, Esq., complete in 3 volumes.
Hallam's Literature of Europe in the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries.
Hume's History of England, in 4 volumes.
The Works of Lord Bolingbroke, complete in 4 vols.
With many other equally valuable works just received and for sale at the New Bookstore.
O. E. CLEVELAND, April 24th, 1845. 547

Cumberland Sheriff's Sale.

ON the first Monday in June next I will sell for cash, at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, the following tract of Land and other Lots, or so much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon for the years 1842 and 1843, viz:
100 Acres, listed by Moses Branch, on Up Little River.
100 " Samuel Johnson, joins Duncan Bisdale.
200 " Archibald Smith, Trigonon creek.
1 Lot, P. Digby for Ether Alvin, Personat, Fayetteville.
1 " James S. Campbell, Hay Mt. So. U. S. Arsenal.
1 " Armistead Jenkins, cor. of Lamont and Anas.
1 " Wiley Jones, improved Franklin at Hillsboro' st.
1 " " corner Winslow and Munford sts.
1 " John Mann, his summer residence.
1 " Sarah Meyer, south side Hay at.
The following are unlisted, and bound for double tax:
65 Acres, owner unknown, wat. Lit. Riv., joins Elliot 540
550 " Isaac Jackson, Siver creek.
100 " Murdoch Gillis, Black Ponds.
100 " East of John Dickson, Long branch 71st dist.
80 " East Charles McKee, Little Rockfish 71st dist.
80 " Heirs of Archibald Black, near the Goulberry.
60 " The Parker land, Lot 5, creek district.
100 " The Dickson land.
10 " John Carmichael, joins Duncan Brice and others.
1 Lot, Sarah Meyer for heirs of Mary Belisle, Hillsboro' st., Fayetteville.
ALEXANDER JOHNSON, Sheriff. April 25, 1845. (Pr. \$6 00.) 547-12.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES FOR MAY, 1845.

J. G. GREGORY & CO. MANAGERS.

30,000 Dollars. ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 19, for 1845. To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, May 10, 1845.
CAPITALS.
1 prize of \$30,000 1 prize of \$3,000
1 do 10,000 1 do 2,500
1 do 6,000 1 do 2,000
1 do 3,140 1 do 1,000
Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50.
Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$130
Do do 25 half do 65
Do do 25 quarter do 32 50

30,000 Dollars Capital.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 20, for 1845. To be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, May 17, 1845.
SPLENDID SCHEME:
1 prize of \$30,000 1 prize of \$3,000
1 do 10,000 1 do 2,500
1 do 6,000 1 do 2,000
1 do 3,000 1 do 1,000
Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50.
Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$130
Do do 25 half do 65
Do do 25 quarter do 32 50

30,000 Dollars.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 21, for 1845. To be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, May 24, 1845.
BRILLIANT SCHEME:
1 prize of \$30,000 1 prize of \$3,000
1 do 10,000 1 do 2,500
1 do 6,000 1 do 2,000
1 do 3,000 1 do 1,000
Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50.
Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$130
Do do 25 half do 65
Do do 25 quarter do 32 50

30,000 Capital.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 22, for 1845. To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, May 31, 1845.
SPLENDID SCHEME:
1 prize of \$30,000 1 prize of \$3,000
1 do 10,000 1 do 2,500
1 do 6,000 1 do 2,000
1 do 3,000 1 do 1,000
Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50.
Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$130
Do do 25 half do 65
Do do 25 quarter do 32 50

Orders for Tickets and Shares.

By Orders for Tickets and Shares, and Certificates of Packages in the above Lottery, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official receipt of the drawing sent immediately after it is over, to all who order from us. Address J. G. GREGORY & CO. Managers, Washington City, D. C. May 24, 1845. 547-12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEAUTY OF LIBERTY.

"In all things that have beauty, there is nothing to man more comely than liberty." Milton.
When the dance of the shadows
At day-break is done,
And the cheeks of the morning
Are red with the sun;
When he sinks in his glory,
At eve, from the view,
And calls the planet.
To blaze in the blue;
There is beauty. But earth has no beauty to see,
More proud than the front of a nation when free.

When the beautiful bend
Of the bow is above,
Like a color of light
On the bosom of love;
When the moon in her midness
Is floating on high,
Like a banner of silver
Hung out in the sky;
There is beauty. But earth has no beauty to see,
More proud than the front of a nation when free.

In the depth of the darkness,
Unvaried in hue,
When shadows are veiling
The breast of the blue;
When the voice of the tempest
At midnight is still,
And the spirit of solitude
Sobs on the hill;
There is beauty. But earth has no beauty to see,
More proud than the front of a nation when free.

In the breath of the morning,
When Nature's awake,
And calls up the clouds;
To chant in the brake;
In the voice of the echo,
Abundant in the woods;
In the warbling of sweet birds,
And the fanning of floods;
There is beauty. But earth has no beauty to see,
More proud than the front of a nation when free.

When the striving of surges
Is mad on the strain,
Like the charge of a column
Of plumes on the plain;
When the thunder is up,
From his cloud-cradled sleep,
And the tempest is treading
The path of the deep,
There is beauty. But earth has no beauty to see,
More proud than the front of a nation when free.

A Passing Shadow of Life. The Philadelphia Gazette records a circumstance that was noticed in that city on Tuesday last, whilst the ship Thomas P. Cope was dropping off her fastenings to take her departure for Liverpool, having on board her cargo passengers, various emigrants returning to the green valleys of their fatherland, disappointed in not finding in our country the El Dorado that had been promised them.

Among the passengers was a woman who had no attraction of form or feature to arrest the attention. There was, however, a nervousness or hesitation about her action, which induced us to observe her more narrowly. She several times ascended the gangway, looking up the ship's side and standing on the gunwale, gazed intently up the street as if awaiting the approach of some one. The order was then given to cast off the ship's fastenings; friends had exhausted their parting greetings and all had descended to the decks. This woman still remained, statue-like, with her eyes fixed longingly in the direction indicated. Some of her acquaintances tried to persuade her to go on board; finally she would seem to yield, but her strength of mind would fail her, and she would rush on shore again. The fastenings were loosened—the ship was about to sway off from the dock, when her friends again appealed to her—she again ascended and stood irresolute—there was but a moment to decide—an instant and it would be too late; she threw forward her arms; some acquaintances received her; and, with her eyes streaming tears and her head bent backward, and turning over her shoulders, to take her last, lingering look, she disappeared behind the bulwarks and we saw her no more.

Our curiosity was excited to know the history of her heart's longing; and we therefore made enquiry among those watching the ship's departure. We could glean but an outline of her story; she had a brutal husband whose conduct was so intolerable, that some friends about to "widen her" advised her to accompany them. She had yielded, but when the hour of separation—perhaps forever—approached, her heart seemed to soften; old memories were re-awakened, the youthful fondness of the vows at the altar, and the first endearments of the wedded state, rushed back upon her mind; the husband, who perhaps an inch or two, had treated her, as had forgotten her for another, was her husband still! And have him come to her penitent, and ask her to forgive him and remain, she gazed by the long street, until her eye-balls seemed strained almost to cracking—but she came not! Beneath that coarse gown, there beat a woman's bosom; in the recesses of that heart, there was the diamond in the rough of pure female love—generous, long suffering, forgiving and undying! We can imagine the anguish of that separation—the intensity of agony which now overwhelms the poor creature, when the waves of ocean have cut off all hope of return! May He who comforts the mourner's woe, and alleviates the bitterness of sorrow's cup, soothe her with his holy influence and bring balm to her cherished and wounded spirit!

Good. I often think of the remark made by John Adams to a person who called upon him for a contribution for Foreign Missions. Said the sturdy Ex-president, "I have nothing to give for that purpose; but there are in this vicinity six ministers, not one of whom will preach in the other's pulpit—now I will give him, and more than any one else, to civilize these clergymen."

Priglers Language. Every profession has its technical terms, and of course the Printer's have a "small smattering," which is only intelligible to the craft. The following is a specimen; it don't mean, however, as much as it would seem to the uninitiated.

"Jim, put Gen. Washington on the galley, and then finish the murder of that young girl you commenced yesterday. Set up entire the ruins of Horace's temple; distribute the small box; you need not finish that runaway match, bake the high water in the paper this week. Let the pie alone till after dinner, but put the political barbecue to press, and then get to the devil, and he will tell you about the work for the morning." Not much wonder that Dr. Faustus was burnt for inventing such a diabolical art.

A GOOD EDITOR.

We cut the following from a contemporary: "What is chiefly wanted in the direction of newspapers among us is scholarship. Men rash into the position of daily instructors of the public mind and expounders of public opinion, without any intellectual discipline essential to rapid and correct thought and expression. Every printer's devil is apt to fancy himself a Franklin or a Cobbett, forgetting that nature, not circumstances, made their intellectual endowments. Their force of character, broke down all circumstances, and what they lacked in early opportunities for study, they supplied by methodical and incessant labour for self-improvement in later years. But few men have genius, and error consists in attempting with a barren intellect what genius or thorough culture alone can accomplish."

We beg leave to take exception to most of this. What is wanted for an editor is a knowledge of the world, and not scholastic learning. A daily journal has to do with the ordinary affairs of life; it is to discuss politics, law, morals, manners, everything, indeed, of passing or permanent moment. The editor should, therefore, be a man of information, but this should be practical rather than scholastic. If we had to choose between the two, we would rather take an intelligent man brought up in a printing office, than a gay senior from college, with all his budding honours sprouting from his brow. The world cares very little whether an editor knows Latin or has read Descartes—whether he can write on the Greek article, or discuss you Thomas of Aquinas—all it seeks for is information on subjects of present moment, accompanied with sound, common sense remarks. We never knew a mere scholar to have any success at anything—except indeed in wearing white cravats and binking their tails. Your practical business men achieve the most, in law and as editors, as well as in trade and as mechanics. To say that it requires a cultivated intellect to succeed, is only repeating a truism; but to declare scholastic learning to be what an editor requires, is to assert what the news-boy in the street has wit enough to laugh at. As well might a divine be sent to decide cases in law, or a lawyer, be called on to heal the sick. Give the editor, general miscellaneous knowledge—some taste—quickness of thought and a good old Sixon style; and he will have just the education required for his post, even if he has been brought up at a printing case and never conjugated Greek or puzzled over Whately. We think we know something of these things; and as a certain lawyer says, "speak by the card."

Neal's Saturday Gazette.

The Public Eye. What sacrifices are daily made to propitiate the public eye, to dazzle its scrutinizing glance, to avert its scorn. The proud victim of poverty, emerging from his garret, where with squalid, want for his companion, he has a hundred times tasted of the bitterness of death, smooths down his knitted brow, and calls up a smile to his careworn features as he passes into the street to encounter a crowd he knows not and to whom he is unknown. God knows his sorrows, but he is unwilling that they shall be seen by the public eye. The slattern wife, who moves about her own dwelling in rags and filth, careless of her husband's reproaches, and indifferent to his disgust, will spend hours to adorn herself for a ball, in the hope of winning an admiring glance from the public eye. The hard man, whose soul is impervious to charity, who coins his wealth out of broken hearts, whose Bunker is ruin, and whose God is Gold; will do and aims in the market place—that he may attract the public eye. Virtuous women, who would shrink from the whisper of a libertine as from the fangs of an asp, have at the dictate of fashion bared their bosoms to the common gaze and courted the heinous glance of the public eye. The Fakirs of the East transfigure their flesh with spears or measure the length of a river by successive prostrations, or fold their limbs in one attitude until they wither flesh and marrow, and all that they may seem saints to the public eye. Nay, even the criminal on the gallows holds the tremendous leap he is about to take from light and life into the unexplored abyss, a secondary consideration to that of causing the public eye to dilate with wonder at the boldness with which he encounters death.

N. Y. True Sun.

For the Girls to read. A young gentleman happened to sit in church in a pew adjoining one in which sat a young lady, for whom he conceived a most sudden and violent passion; and was desirous of entering into a courtship on the spot. But the place not suiting a formal declaration, the exigency of the case suggested the following plan:—He marked a text and handed the Bible to her; 2d Epistle of John, 5th verse: "And now, I beseech thee, lady, not as though I write a new commandment unto thee, but that which we have from the beginning, that we love one another." She returned the book, pointed to Ruth 2: 40: "Why should I find grace to thine eyes, that thou shouldst take knowledge of me, seeing I am a stranger?" He again returned the book, pointing to the third Epistle of John, 13th verse: "I have many things to write, but I will not with pen and ink, write unto thee. But I trust I shall shortly see thee, and then we shall speak face to face." They were united in marriage soon after.

Unlabeled Improper.

The Editor's Table of the Knickerbocker has the following morsel. It is a nice little story with a point and we believe we recognize it as an old one in a new dress.

"A young gentleman, a member of our college was expelled for the crime of drawing ladies up to his room at night and letting them down in the morning, by means of a rope and basket arranged from his window. Of course a great deal of gossiping conversation was the consequence. The following colloquy occurred between two young ladies:—'Jane do you really believe that the students draw girls up to their rooms?' 'Certainly my dear; more than that, I know they do.' 'How?' 'Well I was going by the college one morning; it was just before light; I was very early in the morning and I heard a noise in the direction of one of the College buildings. I looked that way, and as plain as I see you now, I saw a girl in a basket about half way from a three story window to the ground, and just then the rope broke, and down I came.' Oh, Jane!

Mutual gain in Marriage. On the 20th ult. Mr. Charles W. Moore and Miss Martha Ann Moreland were married in Macon county, Alabama. By this marriage it will be seen that the gentleman has gained Moreland, and the lady, while she loses her Land, has actually gained Moore.

RHODE ISLAND.

We have observed with great gratification, the marked expression which the Administration at Washington has given, of its sympathy with the popular cause in Rhode Island, in all the appointments that have been made in that State. They have all been selected from among the active members of the suffrage party, the zealous friends of Governor Dorr.

The collector at Providence, is Hezekiah Willard, who was a Senator under the People's Constitution and who has also, with a firmness akin to that which has distinguished Gov. Dorr, refused to take advantage of the Amnesty Act, and to take a special oath of allegiance, so that he remains, we believe, to this day, under indictment. This course, by the way, is in no respect at variance with a full recognition and support of the present Constitution of the State.

The new Postmaster at Providence is Welcome B. Bayles, who was the Speaker of the House of Representatives under the People's Constitution. The new Marshal is Burrington Anthony, who was the Sheriff of Providence County under the same authority.

And finally, W. A. Burgess, Gov. Dorr's devoted friend, and his counsel on his trial, has been appointed the District Attorney.

Neither Mr. Bayles nor Mr. Burgess was originally a member of the Democratic party; they were formerly Whigs, whom the cause of Free Suffrage has brought over naturally and fully into their proper position as Democrats, where we have no doubt they will now always remain with the same unflinching fidelity they have shown in their devotion to the persecuted cause of democratic principles in their State.

There can be no doubt that Dorr will be liberated honorably and unconditionally by the legislature recently elected. The current of the public feeling in the State is running stronger and stronger in that direction. At South Kingstown, where there was no choice of representatives at the late election, two Liberator men have been elected on a second trial. "Gaston was before reported as having chosen a Whig; it turns out there was no choice."

N. Y. Morning News.

Governor Marcy. Major Noah, in speaking of the new cabinet, makes the following naive remarks:

"New York has an able and honest man in William L. Marcy. We have known him from the time he kept a little wooden law office in Troy, 8 by 10, with a few law books and a good French library. He edited the Budget, and we the National Advocate; and together we achieved in this State more political victories than Ney or Soult, but being a